

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The painting by Irving R. Wiles, which is reproduced as a frontispiece to this number of ART AND PROGRESS is a portrait of the painter's daughter, Miss Gladys Wiles. and was shown in the National Association of Portrait Painters' Exhibition held in the galleries of Jaques, Seligmann & Company, New York, and in the National Gallery of Art at Washington during the past season. It is a very characteristic and representative work by this well-known and distinguished artist. Many will remember with interest and pleasure the portrait painted by Mr. Wiles some years ago of Mrs. Wiles and this same daughter, then a little girl, standing behind and leaning over her mother's shoulder. Mr. Wiles' portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe is also one of the memorable portraits produced in this country in recent years. Irving Ramsey Wiles was born in Utica, N. Y., April 8, 1861. He studied art first under his father, L. M. Wiles, then with William M. Chase and Carroll Beckwith in New York and Carolus-Duran in Paris. In 1897 he was made a member of the National Academy of Design and has since been elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In the leading exhibitions he has received numerous and high awards. He is represented in the City Art Museum of St. Louis by a painting entitled "Lady Betty," in the Corcoran Gallery of Art by a portrait study entitled "The Student," and by two paintings, "The Brown Kimono" and "Russian Tea," in the National Gallery of Art at Washington. In the Military Academy at West Point is his portrait of General Eugene V. Henry and the City Hall, Brooklyn, his portrait of Ex-Mayor Schieren, to mention only a few of his works. Mr. Wiles' manner of painting is at the same time suave and broad. His coloring is rich and positive and his style has much distinction. There is an intimacy about all of his portraits which is very engaging, though they are by no means lacking in dignity. Among contemporary portrait painters Mr. Wiles holds prominent place.



MISS GLADYS WILES

IRVING R. WILES

SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF



MARJORIE LYDIA FIELD EMMET

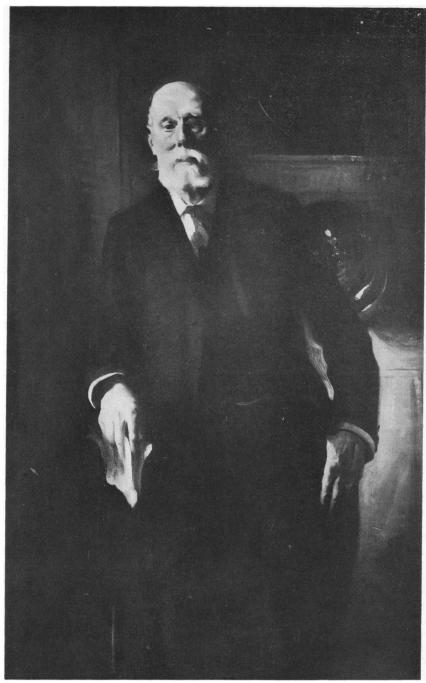
SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF



PORTRAIT "LEONIE"

M. JEAN McLANE

SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF



PORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER W. DRAKE

JOHN C. JOHANSEN

SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF